Kn Agr.H **(1947) Department.**

SERIES.

G.O. No. 2133 Kn

Dated 3.10.47

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

Office of the Regional Food Commissioner, Revenue Buildings, Egmore, Chetpet, Madras.

From The Regional Food Commissioner, Madras Region.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Food Department,

Sir,

Letter No. 1e831/47-M2-d/-3-7-47.

Schools Feeding - Midday meals to Children in Elementary schools in Madras.

I have invited your attention to the proceedings of the Food Advisory Committee (Regional) Madras Region, meeting held on 2?- -47 on the subject of midday meals to elementary school children, - wide item 6 on the proceedings sent with my Letter No. 5277/47/M2-1& dated 27-6-47;

The committee has recommended that the scheme for the supply of midday meals to children in elementary schools in Madras should not be abandoned in its entirety and that the Government might consider its operation on the lines similar to those suggested in respect of milk distribution schemes. In this connection I invite reference to the recommendations made by the committee under the head "Milk distribution schemes"- wide items 1(5), 1(11) and 7 of the proceedings. I therefore suggest that the Madras Government may please reconsider the question in the light of the above recommendation and request you to furnish to me the action proposed to be taken by them in the matter.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 10TH MEETING OF THE NUTRITION SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONAL RATIONING ADVISORY PANEL, MADRAS, HELD ON 21-8-44.

P R E S E N T.

1. Mr. R.A. Gopalaswami, CBE., I.C.S., Regional Food Commissioner, Madras Region.	Chairman
2. Mrs. P. Parijatham Naidu, Commandant, I...C.C., Madras.	Member.
3. Dr. P.V. George, Nutrition Officer, Madras.	"
4. Dr. P.G. Krishnan, Nutrition Officer, Food Department, Madras.	"
5. Mr. R. Narasimhalu Naidu, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras.	"
6. Dr.P. Parthasarathi, Director of Public Health, Mysore.	"
7. Dr.V.V. Patwardhan, Director, Nutrition Laboratory, Coonoor.	"
8. Mr. V.Venkatachalam, Analyst, Madras Corporation.	"
9. Mr.V. Kumaraya, Deputy Regional Food Commissioner, Madras Region.	Secretary

---

Mr.W. Moon, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Food, New Delhi, Mr.P.C. Rao, Assistant Director Rationing and Mr.Thodatri, Food Executive Officer, Government of India, Food Department, also attended the meeting. Rajyasevaprasakta Dr. C.C. Karunakaran, Member for Travancore was represented by Mr. Mukundan, Nutrition Assistant, Public Health Laboratory, Trivandrum.

The State Medical Officer for Epidemics, Cochin State and the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras-Mofussil were absent.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings drew the attention of the members to the notes already circulated which gave in detail the work done at the nine meetings of the Committee previously held. He wanted the Committee to take stock of the position and decide in the light of the present circumstances on what points it should concentrate its attention to achieve practical results and which subjects should be put aside for the present. The Committee agreed to this and proceeded to consider the items on the agenda accordingly:

Item 1 of the agenda. Notes on the action taken on the proceedings of the previous meetings.

---

(1) Nutrition and diet surveys:

The progress made so far was reviewed. The Committee took note of the Mysore Government's report that they were considering the question of conducting surveys on the lines of the questionnaire recommended by the Committee and also Cochin Government's report that they intended to appoint an officer trained in Nutrition and propaganda work and a scheme for improving the nutritional standards of the population was being considered as a post war development scheme.

As regards Madras, Dr. George said that the questionnaire had been circulated among the District Health Officers for their guidance but he expressed doubt whether any practical results could be achieved in the immediate future. He urged that

that the filling of the questionnaire form could best be done by medical men or persons specially trained for this purpose.

Dr. Menon said that in Travancore they were following a similar questionnaire for conducting surveys.

Dr. Parthasarathi suggested the formation of a Nutrition branch in the public Health Department under a Nutrition Officer and said that at present Mysore had no Nutrition officer. He enquired whether trained men could be obtained in case the Mysore Government proposed to create the post of a Nutrition officer.

To an enquiry from the Chairman whether trained persons were available immediately, Dr. Patwardhan replied in the negative and suggested that if the Governments sent their officers to be trained on nutrition work, he could give them the required training in that Coonoor Institute. He also added that before the course was started, the Institute used to send a circular to all Provinces and States asking them whether they had candidates to be trained and prescribing the qualifications for such candidates. He said that at present one officer from the Cochin Government was undergoing training in the Institute.

Dr. Parthasarathi pointed out that the present course at Institute was for only three months and if the officers were training for such a short period they would apply the effort was to be put in charge of the nutrition organisation. In fact, the Mysore Government had thought that the officer to be appointed should also be a bio-chemist.

Dr. Patwardhan replied that the period of training could be extended provided the Governments concerned ~~would agree~~ to spare their officers for such a period;

Mr. Venkatachalam observed that each State should have a fully equipped research laboratory, a propaganda organisation and a field organisation.

Dr. George stated that the Nutrition officer to be appointed should be attached to the Public Health Department and should take both field and laboratory work in relation to all aspects of public Health Nutrition work, such as collection of statistical data relating to existing dietary and nutritional conditions, the utilisation of available knowledge for educational and protective campaigns.

The Chairman suggested that the collection of data regarded as a special enquiry by special staff at a particular place might not serve the purposes intended fully, and enquired whether the possibility of securing data on a continuous basis, as part of the work of existing organisations had been considered.

Dr. George added that only in the Corporation schools in Madras City, statistics of mal-nutrition among school children were being collected by the Health staff periodically during medical inspection of schools.

Dr. Parthasarathi agreed that it would be useful if a Nutrition Government agency could be charged with the responsibility of collecting nutritional data. This would however represent a definite addition to work, and would not be satisfactorily attended to unless an allowance was given for the purpose. If an allowance could be given, he thought there would be steady and continuous flow of useful statistics. He stressed the necessity for establishing a system of regular medical inspection in schools so that collection of data could be done systematically.

Dr. Narasimha Raju said that medical inspection was now being done only in colleges and it was desirable to introduce the same in schools also.

Mrs. Naidu observed that the correct data could be got only from children attending elementary schools.

Dr. Krishnan said that any organisation to be set up should be one which would be useful and capable of doing the programme. He was in favour of a strong, fully developed specialist organisation. The Chairman observed that this depended on the availability of trained staff in requisite numbers, and the funds which Governments can be expected to allot for this purpose having regard to all the purposes for which the trained staff and funds were required. In the circumstances there were two possible approaches. One was that the Nutrition officer of the administration should be asked to choose the men how he could find, and send them out as scouts here and there to collect information. The other was to take recourse to an existing agency like Red-Cross and surgeons to collect the particulars. The latter though not specialists in nutrition were skilled men and might be able to collect the required statistics. He was inclined to think that specially trained nutrition staff would be better utilised in collecting and making use of such data and suggest ways and means of improving nutrition. It appeared, however, in the discussions that progress in getting information and the organisation arrangements which are still to be made by Governments for medical inspection of schools. It was suggested that the Committee might draw the attention of Governments to this aspect of the problem of medical inspection of schools and recommend the introduction of such inspections as early as possible.

The discussion then centred round the question of organising Nutrition Bureaus and the members were generally in agreement with the suggestion that a Nutrition Bureau, should be established in each administration and that it should be in charge of an expert.

Dr. George observed that the Madras Government had already begun a Nutrition Survey, and its objectives had been laid down as follows:

(1) Detailed surveys of the dietaries of different communities and the food materials chiefly available in the respective areas with a view to plan a better dietary for them with the minimum possible interference with their habits and customs.

(2) Investigation of morbidity arising out of nutritional deficiencies with special reference to vulnerable groups such as infants, expectant and nursing mothers, school children, factory workers, agricultural labourers, etc.,

(3) Studies of the cheap composition of food stuffs of local importance.

(4) Intensive education of the public in all aspects of good nutrition by means of the mobile food canteens, exhibitions, lectures, radio talks, cinema shows etc.

(5) Provision of mid-day meals to school children to ensure atleast one all-round good meal a day during their growing age, and

(6) Studies in the nutrition of factory and agricultural labour groups and devising suitable remedial measures such as the establishment of food canteens in industries and the promotion of the Grow More Food Campaign.

After further discussion, the Committee reached the following conclusions:

(1) The Mysore and Cochin Governments should be requested to appoint Nutrition officers in their Public Health Department who should work with the objectives engaged in the Madras Government scheme cited above.

(2) The Governments in the region should be requested to explore the possibility of utilising the services of trained medical staff for collecting nutritional data and the collection and utilisation of data thus collected by nutritional experts;

(3) A system of medical inspection of schools [illegible] provide an important source of valuable nutritional data; [illegible] point of view, early progress in the establishment of such

The Committee decided to bring best conclusions ... the topic of Governments.

Item 1(.). Canteens - Utilisation of Excess Canteens for civilian purposes etc. (Item 1 (ii) (a) of the first meeting and Item 3 of the first meeting).

The Committee was of the view that this matter need not be pursued further.

Item 1(3)(a) Opening of model restaurants.

It was decided to remind the Governments for their reply on this subject.

(b) Model restaurants on a co-operative basis.

The Madras Government's further report regarding their efforts to persuade the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society to start a restaurant as an adjunct to one or more of their branches, was noted by the committee. The other Governments would be requested for an early reply.

Item 1(.) (a) Starting of women's organisations in affiliation to the I.N.C.C.

No further action was called for.

(b) Using of existing health centres as nutrition centres for imparting knowledge on nutrition matters and to conduct nutrition demonstrations.

The Madras and Cochin, child welfare centres or health centres existed for imparting education to women in these nutrition matters. The Mysore and Travancore Governments would be requested for an early reply.

Dr. George said that Madras had one health unit at Coonamalle. Nutrition propaganda is being done in in various child welfare centres in the Province as also in the Health Unit at Coonamalle in the different Maternity and Child Welfare Centres attached to it.

The Chairman enquired whether there were arrangements made for imparting instructions on nutrition in the curriculum for school children.

Dr. George said that there is some provision in the curriculum as part of elementary science, but he thought this was not enough.

In reply to an enquiry whether there really was much touch to villagers with reference to resources available to them, Dr. Aykroyd pointed out that there was great need for imparting education to the village people on how best to make use of things growing around them and which were available cheaply. For instance, vegetables like gooseberry, keerai, coriander etc., provide good food value, and could be grown easily. But people preferred oranges, cabbages etc., which, from the point of food value, were no better than the former. He emphasised the need for nutrition propaganda in the villages so that people could be taught to make use of things which were locally available and within their means, to the best advantage.

Item 1(7) Milk Distribution Scheme.
Item 1(12) Free Midday Blended and Toned Milk Scheme.
Item 2 of the Agenda - Improvement in the quality especially of reconstituted milk in the Madras City.

Dr. Parthasarathi stated that in Mysore the distribution of milk was being restricted to selected children in the city and the quantity given was 4 ozs. of milk made out of milk powder. In Travancore, Dr. Aykroyd said that 4 ozs. of milk was being given

The discussion then centred round the production [illegible] lity of milk. The Bombay Blended and Toned Milk scheme was [illegible] elsewhere. Also steps to be taken for the improvement in the [illegible] supply of reconstituted milk in the Madras City.

Commanding the Bombay scheme, Dr. [illegible] said that it was capable of being emulated so as to release the fresh milk to the vulnerable classes. The blended milk was quite as good as fresh milk, and [illegible] the Bombay Government had subsidised the sale in the initial stages the subsidy had now been withdrawn. He also added that the Bombay Government had taken up the scheme on a large scale.

Dr. George thought that before adopting the Bombay [illegible] would be necessary to examine the conformity of the product [illegible] requirements of the Food Adulteration Act.

Dr. Parthasarati stated that in Mysore, the hotels and clubs consumed the bulk of fresh milk and suggested that some [illegible] control or restriction in the use of fresh milk by hotels and clubs was necessary, as in his opinion, the fresh milk was [illegible] for consumption of the vulnerable classes. He also complained that in certain parts of India like Gujarat, milk was being converted into ghee in considerable quantities and exported.

The Chairman agreed that supply of milk to school children and to other vulnerable classes of people was very essential, but he did not think the committee would gain its object further by recommending the continuance of schemes which depended entirely on subsidies from Governments. Governments, he thought, would be more willing to subsidise increase of production rather than increase of consumption of milk.

After some further discussion, the committee arrived at the conclusion that there was no immediate prospect of increasing the supply of milk available from local production on a sufficiently large scale rapidly and as supply of milk to children and other vulnerable groups was very essential, local production should be supplemented by imported milk powder, and steps should be taken for their distribution after simple reconstitution with water as in Travancore and Cochin or mechanical reconstitution with vegetable oil as in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. For this purpose, the Committee finally resolved to make the following recommendations to the Governments concerned:

(1) That the Governments should take steps to make available concentrated cattle feeds to milk producers at fair prices, by paying the difference between actual costs and sale prices as a subsidy, where necessary;

(2) That schemes for the supply of milk for priority consumers, viz. expectant and nursing mothers and infants and school children, should not be closed down entirely, but may be kept in force in those local areas where local, municipal, or the school authority or any local charitable organisation is prepared to undertake a responsibility for working such schemes under supervision of Government staff officials and also to meet a proportion, say one-third of the net expenditure involved;

and (3) The Central Government may give assistance in procuring supplies of milk powder to the Government which undertakes such schemes and also financial assistance to Provincial Governments.

It was suggested at the meeting that funds may be available at the Centre from such sources as the Viceroy's Famine Relief Fund. If so the possibility of earmarking any such funds for this purpose was also recommended for examination.

Item 1(6) Formation of local Nutrition Committees.

It was advised to remind the Madras Government [illegible]

Item 1(7) canteens for industrial labour.

The Committee perused the Madras Government's report and decided to wait for the outcome of the Bill introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly in this regard.

(e) Co-optation of a representative of the labour department to help the Committee in regard to matters relating to canteens etc.

The Madras Government having nominated the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras, to be a member of the Sub-Committee, the Committee co-opted him as a member.

Item 1(c) Holding of classes for training in scientific Nutrition of persons responsible for looking after institutions where inmates are maintained at public expense.

Dr. George said that the Madras Government were considering the question. Dr. Parthasarathi stated that the Mysore Government were contacting the Madras Government for getting their students trained at Madras and added that no definite reply had yet been received from the Madras Government. The Cochin Government's report that the classes would be opened after the appointment of a Nutrition officer was taken note of. It was decided to pursue this matter and remind the Government of Madras and Travancore for their replies.

Item 1(d) Marking of food values, calories etc. on food stuffs manufactured in India.

The Committee thought the matter need not be pursued. It was not clear how the proposal started, one member's recollection was that this started because of the Committee being asked to express its views on the sale of certain biscuits, about which it had doubts.

Item 1(1) The Grow More Vegetable Campaign in respect of Government lands adjoining Public Institutions with special reference to schools.

The Committee reviewed the progress so far made. Dr. Parthasarathi stated that the Grow More Vegetable Campaign in schools, however, was dependent on the supply of water available in and from the wells.

Dr. George said that this may be linked with the Mid-day Meal scheme and this could be worked out as part of the local efforts where facilities existed. The original idea was that the Food Department should work this scheme with the help of the Agricultural Department in the matter of the supply of seeds, implements and advice.

The Committee decided that the progress of efforts in this direction should be watched and that Governments should be requested to keep the Committee informed of progress.

Item 1(11) Groundnut as a food supplement.

The Committee perused the reports of the various Governments in this regard. Dr. George said that groundnut will make the best cheap protein at low cost. It was agreed that this question need not be further pursued.

Item 1(12). The Two Bay Blended and Toned Milk Scheme.

Please see Item 1(c) above.

Item 1(13) Co-optation of Analyst of the Madras Government as a member of the Nutrition Sub-Committee.

The Committee thought that the Government Analyst need not be troubled to attend all the meetings. If and when the need arose, he may be invited.

Item 1(14) consideration of the schedule giving specifications of standards of quality for food grains such as rice, wheat and millets from the nutrition and health point of view.

The Cochin Analyst's report and the Special Committee report were perused.

Dr. George stated that the Madras Government would not be in favour of prescribing standards for all food articles. This item was postponed for consideration at the next meeting.

Item 2 of the agenda.

Consideration of the Special Committee's report and its recommendations of articles for which standards of purity etc., are to be fixed.

This subject was also postponed for consideration at the next meeting.

Item 3 of the agenda.

Review of the work done by the Nutrition Committees functioning in the different units of the region.

This subject was postponed for consideration at the next meeting.

Item 4 of the agenda.

Names of food articles to be tested for ascertaining food value and reasons therefor.

Please see the decision taken under item 1(c) above.

Item 5 of the agenda:

Nutrition publicity through Nutrition Exhibitions.

Mr. Moon said that the Food Department conducted a Nutrition Exhibition for a week in March at Delhi and posters were also printed in the local languages. If the local Governments could also conduct similar exhibitions, it would be an impetus and he said that the Central Government would be circularising an official report of the estimated expenditure etc., to give the administrations a practical idea of how an exhibition could be staged. In the Delhi exhibition, he said that lady students of the Lady Irwin College gave cooking demonstrations and there were some other side activities also like that of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board doing propaganda.

Dr. George suggested that copies of the literature printed in this connection might be supplied to the administrations.

Mr. Moon also said that the Government of India were in possession of this and they were also considering the setting up of a Nutrition Museum and also a mobile section which would be sent to provinces and States who require it for their rural exhibitions.

Item 6 of the agenda.

Consideration of the alternative schemes in lieu of the present midday meal scheme for elementary school children in Madras.

Mr. George who has suggested the subject said that he had been informed that the Madras Government had stopped the midday meal scheme with effect from 1-4-1947 and the suggestions put forward by him were on the assumption that the scheme was working.

Mr. Varadharaja Naidu said that the Madras Government introduced the midday meal scheme as part of the compulsory education scheme and the working of it cost the Government Rs. 24,00,000 in 1946-47. The running of the scheme was entrusted to local bodies and they were also supplied with the necessary utensils and facilities for preparing their required food articles. With all this help, they have found it impossible to run the scheme satisfactorily mainly because the money placed at their disposal and the Government had to stop the scheme finally on account of lack of proper supervision and management.

After further discussion the committee decided to recommend to the Madras Government not to abandon the scheme in its entirety but to consider operating the scheme on some basis of local contribution similar to the one suggested in respect of milk distribution scheme.

..t.o.

Item 7 of the agenda

Improvement in the output and supply of reconstituted milk in the Madras City.

Please see item 1 (5) above.

No. . 335-/47-E.
Government of India
Department of Education.

New Delhi, 7, Dated the 15th 1947.

From

Sir John Sargent, C.....E., M.A., D.Litt.
Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All Provincial Governments (Majors)
and Local Administrations.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith for information and action as may be considered necessary, extracts of Part III-"School Feeding" and Part V-"Nutrition Education" of the Report of the Meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on Nutrition of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations held in Copenhagen from the 27th to the 31st August 1946,. A copy of the note of the Public Relations Commissioner with the Government of India on the subject is also

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Sd/- x x x x
for Secretary.

VI. SCHOOL FEEDING.

The Committee is convinced that the provision of additional food to children during school hours is one of the most effective methods of improving nutrition. Apart from its good effects in the health and well-being of the children who are fed, it is a means whereby people can be educated early in life to adopt good dietary habits. Moreover, through the children, parents can be influenced to their advantage. It is important that programs should be developed to extend similar benefits to adolescents, e.g., pupils in technical schools and apprentices in industry.

School feeding programs may very considerably from country to country. Supplementary food may be supplied in the form of a breakfast which the children eat on arrival at school, a midday meal, a glass of milk provided free or at low cost, or a mid-morning or afternoon refreshment. The food provided should be as good as or better than, the home child often attains at home and should supply nutrients in which the home diet may be short.

In many poor countries the regular provision of the foods needed for school feeding may present difficulties which can be solved only by increasing the total food supplies of the country, or by the application to food of technological processes which reduce waste or help to ensure the availability of locally produced foods throughout the year.

Milk is of great value to growing children; wherever possible it should be whole milk. Schemes have been framed in some countries to ensure an adequate supply of whole milk for children. These should be continued and extended wherever possible.

In many countries, supplies of fresh whole milk are insufficient to permit distribution to school children on an effective scale. The value of skim milk is not always appreciated. Skim milk, though lacking fat and fat soluble vitamins, is rich in animal proteins, B vitamins, and calcium, which in many poor countries the diets of children lack. At the present time, much skim milk is fed to animals or wasted. The committee feels that every effort should be made to conserve and distribute for human consumption available supplies of skim milk, particularly for use in the feeding of school children. The committee understands that the FAO is making a study of this problem, which has numerous technological and economic aspects.

The Committee recommends:

FAO should make a study of school feeding programs in different countries covering all ages from the pre-school to the adolescent, and with reference to the type of food supplies, organization, cost, and effects on health. Information about successful methods of school feeding may assist governments to initiate and develop satisfactory programs, particularly where little or nothing has yet been done to organize school feeding.

VII. NUTRITION EDUCATION

This subject, referred to at some length in the report of the Hot Springs conference, has three main aspects: (a) the training of specialized nutrition workers; (b) the instruction of those who are in a position to help in the campaign for improving nutrition, and (c) the education of the people with the object of improving their dietary habits.

(a) The lead in the study and attack on nutrition problems in different parts of the world must be taken by a "core" of specialized nutrition experts trained in universities or other scientific institutions.

(b) To accelerate progress, a systematic instruction in the theoretical and practical aspects of food and nutrition must be given to all administrators, agricultural experts, food technologists, teachers, and social workers.

[illegible] the Committee has noted in its discussion that the teaching of nutrition in various curricula, especially in medicine, is unsatisfactory. It considers that university authorities and other concerned with higher education should accord nutrition a place in their curricula in keeping with its importance. The position of the doctor [illegible] his opportunities of teaching and applying the principles of nutrition are unequalled by those of any other member of the community. For this reason, it is of great importance that his training in nutrition should be thorough. It is unlikely that any progress will be made until nutrition holds a conspicuous place in the medical curriculum as approved by the statutory bodies which have it under their control.

(c) The education of the public should begin with the child in whom principles of nutrition should be inculcated both at home and at school (see Section III). School feeding is a useful means of teaching children sound dietary habits. The same principles apply with regard to adults, as in the organised feeding of workers.

The education of housewives is of great importance. One of the ways of providing such instruction is through domestic science courses which include instruction about nutrition in relation to family health. Where the teaching of domestic science should be introduced and developed in countries where it does not at present exist.

Voluntary groups, properly guided, can do a good deal to spread knowledge of the principles of nutrition among the general public. Increase of knowledge in educating the public, advertisement of [illegible] foods, products and their place in the diet should be encouraged.

Education in nutrition is needed as much in countries which are experiencing difficulties arising out of the present conflict as in more fortunate countries in which food is available in abundance. The emphasis in the former group is on the best use of the available food supplies; in the latter, on the need for consuming diets of the highest standards.

The Committee recommends;

FAO should make a study of the provisions in various countries for the training in nutrition of special groups, [illegible] of the groups in a position to influence the public, e.g., [illegible] tors, agricultural experts, food technologists, teachers, nurses, social workers.

Pending the establishment of a nutrition division by FAO, the Committee recommends that:

[illegible] should study the place given to the teaching of nutrition in the medical curricula in various countries.

School feeding.

The primary responsibility of the education [illegible] reference is made to the value of school [illegible] Government of India which have permitted the import of milk [illegible] free in order to make it available cheaply as possible for school children.

Nutrition education.

The Health Department are concerned here in that the [illegible] of nutrition in the medical curricula is strongly emphasised. There is not doubt that in India the subject is sadly neglected in the training of our doctors; one reasons is the teachers have little practical knowledge of the subject. The education of the child is also referred to and in this the Medical Council of India should [illegible] questions actively. The education of the child [illegible] and in this connection the Education Department has been [illegible] tion on the desirability of including nutrition as part of [illegible] education in the training of teachers.

he ... Committee have made recommendations which cover all the points contained in the F...o's recommendations. The point dealt with in connection with these recommendations relate to

(a) the importance of developing school feeding schemes ... with a view to the protection of the nutrition of the school children (This has been accepted in principle by Government - Planning Sec. No. 4 ... dated 15-2-1947).

(b) instruction in nutrition for the doctors and health officers (This has also been accepted in S.C.No. 1 4... dated 6.6.47 and the question of revising the ...S.C., ...SC., etc., syllabuses is engaging attention).

and education of the Child in nutrition -

In connection with item (c) the Commissioner for Government Examinations has stated that "Food and Diet" ~~fitge~~ figure in the syllabuses for higher elementary schools and that text books based on the departmental syllabuses have been published by book sellers in several languages. The Government has ordered that the Director of Public Health should take steps for the preparation by the Nutritional Research Bureau, in the course, of readable and illustrated Sinhala pamphlets containing simple facts on food and diet, written in English and other languages that the D.P.I. should see that in order to supplement the private, educational publishations dealing with Food and Diet, the officer in charge of the Provincial Nutrition Bureau is co-opted as a member of the Text Book committee as and when the services of the officer are needed for the purpose-

The papers may be recorded.

S.C.No.No. 2138, dated 3-12-1947.

A. C. A. D. D.

D/ D.P.I.
[illegible].